

practically where we are, let us give a few contradictory examples. Among statesmen, Gladstone, Bismarck, Palmerston, Salisbury, Chamberlain, Burke, Chatham, Washington, Peel, Grey, Lincoln, and Sir John Macdonald were more than forty when their greatest work was done. Caesar, Cromwell, von Moltke, Lee, Grant, Marlborough, Nelson, Wellington, Blücher, Farragut, Roberts, Campbell, Kitchener, Nogi, Kuroki, Togo, Nodzu and Oyama are warriors in this category. The same is true of Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, Carlyle, Dryden, Scott, Voltaire, Flaubert, Newman, Macaulay, Gibbon, Tennyson and Hallam among great writers; while among scientists we might name, Spencer, Darwin, Newton, Jenner, Faraday, Avebury Galileo, Tycho Brahe, Fulton, Kepler, Brewster, Copernicus, Huxley, Humboldt and Kelvin as falling beyond the comparatively useless line. Columbus was fifty-six years old when he discovered this continent, and Washington fifty-seven when he became President. Captain James C. Cook met with an untimely death at the age of fifty-one while conducting his third voyage of discovery among the Pacific Islands.

If we may accept Scriptural testimony in a purely scientific discussion, we know that in the days of the prophets there were many men who lived to an extreme old age, and whose natural strength was not abated. Some thousands of years later, the Psalmist said, "The years of a man's life are three score and ten." We have some reason to understand that he meant the useful years. At the present moment great events are transpiring in the Far East. The leaders of Japan, the Emperor, Marquis Ito, Admirals Togo and Kamimura, Marshal Oyama, and Generals Nogi, Kuroki and Nodzu, nine in all, average sixty-one years. These men are brilliant in a very high degree, both in initiating plans and in carrying them to successful completion.

We do not believe that Dr. Osler is correct in this matter and are quite sure that the examples of the medical men he adduced as illustrating the tenability of his position do not bear him out in the least. When we recall the tremendous importance commonly attached to the work done by Virchow up almost to the very end of his long life, we cannot admit that it illustrates such a belief. As for Bichat, it is true that he did his work while he was young, for at thirty-one he died, and we shall never know what he might have accomplished had he lived to old age. Harvey was born in 1578 and published his work, "*Exercitatio de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis*," in 1628 when he was fifty years old. Lister was born in 1827, and was close on to fifty years of age when he began to convert the medical world to the principles of antiseptic surgery; and while Koch was born in 1843, and was within one year of forty when he discovered the tubercle bacillus,